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of Quamitoassimba and Boectha. On the middle of the eighth day from the river Meneze, they reached and crossed the river Luize, the water of which was brackish, with several salt-water lakes around and eastward of it. Near it they had the sky covered with heavy clouds, from which heavy rains descended. Having crossed the Luize at a place which had much mud and many reeds, they travelled for four days along its left bank, nearly always in sight of it (crossing and recrossing it repeatedly), when they again crossed the stream to the right bank. Here the stream was of a considerable breadth; and, from the bearing in which they travelled, it is clear that this river is a branch of the Inhambane river, if not in reality the main branch of that river. This part of their journey from the Meneze to Inhambane took place in the month of July, and consequently after the conclusion of the rainy season. On the seventeenth day from the river Meneze, they traversed the small state of Mazeba; on the nineteenth day they reached Ingoana; on the twentieth day they reached Maunduene; and next day, Bytinga, near the Inhambane river, which they subsequently crossed at the point where their advanced journey began. The country from the place where they first started seems to have been, generally speaking, plain, with a few shrubs and brush, and a good deal cultivated by the Landeens, or native agricultural labourers. They found provisions readily, and had no trouble whatever with either chiefs or people in passing through the country. The districts around the Bembe had iron and copper in great abundance. The party returned to Inhambane on the 1st of August, 1856, after an absence of fourteen months.*

VI.—*Description of the Ruins of the Acropolis of Cassope, in Epirus, 15 miles north of Prevesa.* 1860. By Lieut.-Colonel COLLINSON, R.E.

Read, May 12, 1862.

THE village of Camarina and the monastery of Zalongo are situated on the most southern of the Suli range of mountains, which is detached from the others and overlooks the sea on the

* The Map accompanying this Paper is drawn upon the given bearings, and on estimated distances; but when checked by journeys from the opposite directions, and from accounts lately received, it would appear that the route must have been a little more southerly. This will bring Zoutpansberg to be some distance more to the south and the west than where it is placed.

Moselekatse's present capital is, from actual astronomical observation as regards latitude, in $19^{\circ} 58' 58''$ s.

The cold, after the embassy passed the Bembe, was found to be exceedingly severe; the streams and rivers being covered every morning with thick, compact ice. Even with warm clothing the cold during the night was scarcely bearable.

west hand and the Gulf of Arta on the east. The summit of this mountain is about 2000 English feet above the sea, and is a narrow rocky ridge lying east and west for a length of a mile, and falling steep on all sides ; especially to the south towards Prevesa and Arta, on which side the mountain falls in plateaus edged by perpendicular cliffs of rock. Below the level of these plateaus the lower slopes stretch away to the site of the ruins of Nicopolis, at an average level of about 200 feet ; and from Nicopolis to Prevesa the ground, like the shores of the whole Gulf of Arta, is a level plain.

From Prevesa to Nicopolis is 3 miles ; from Nicopolis to Camarina, 12 miles.

The summit of this detached mountain has been in former times the Acropolis of a numerous and civilized people. No doubt the whole summit has been more or less inhabited ; but the actual Acropolis enclosed within walls has been apparently on the first plateau, on the south side, 100 to 200 feet below the crest. This plateau is about 1000 yards from east to west, and 200 yards broad, comparatively level, sheltered towards the north by the cliffs and steep slopes of the crest of the mountain, bounded to the south by precipices falling 100 feet perpendicularly. The mountain and the plateau covered with buildings must have been a conspicuous object from the whole Gulf of Arta, and from its position and strength was probably an important fortress of the Epirote nation, as the celebrated Levantine traveller Colonel Leake supposes it to have been. The plateau and the summit of the mountain are shown upon the accompanying sketch-plan, which has been made partly from Colonel Leake's '*Travels in Greece in 1804,*' and partly from rough measurements taken by myself during my visit there in March, 1860.

On the south side of the Acropolis, along the edge of the precipice, the foundations of the wall can be traced at intervals ; also along the eastern side facing the monastery of Zalongo : along the western side the wall is more perfect, standing in some places 15 and 20 feet high, and 10 to 15 feet thick. The whole of this wall is built of polygonal masonry without any mortar ; there are no horizontal courses and no rectangular stones : the stones are not large, being on the average about $3 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, those in the centre of the thickness being smaller. It follows the crest of the hill ; but advantage has been taken of every turn in the ground to obtain flanks. In one of these flanks is a small arched gateway, 4 feet wide, the roof of which is formed by horizontal blocks of stone, the under sides of which are cut to the curve ; two, meeting in the centre, span the opening. The wall is thicker at this gateway, but there is no appearance of the square towers mentioned by Colonel Leake. It was probably a principal entrance ; the easiest

path to the Acropolis at this day being up a small ravine on the western side, between the west wall and the overhanging cliff of the crest.

The remains of the wall are also found on the ridge of the crest behind the Acropolis, the ridge being so narrow in some places that the wall occupies the whole breadth of it; in this part of the wall the stones are larger, still polygonal and fitting closely. I saw nothing of the large gateway at this part, mentioned by Mr. Hughes, who was here in 1812.

The whole of the plateau within the walls, and which is comparatively level, is covered with the foundations of buildings so thickly that the streets were apparently not more than 10 to 15 feet wide. The houses and streets are all parallel or at right angles to each other. The foundations are nowhere above 3 feet high, some of polygonal masonry, in the larger buildings of squared masonry; many blocks of stone 3 and 4 feet long, squared on all sides accurately though not finely, and with the arris or edge carefully finished as in old Greek masonry. On the most level part of the west side are the foundations of a building, 100 feet by 120 feet, apparently containing a court-yard, 75 feet square, and a passage along the west front. On the most level part of the south side, commanding the finest view of the country below, are the foundations of a building or enclosure, 90 feet by 120 feet, with a gallery or terrace along its south front on a level a few feet below the main-floor; and another gallery in front of that again, on a still lower level, and marked by eight squared stones at regular intervals of 15 feet. The width of both galleries or passages is 15 feet. The stones are 2 feet square, and have each two mortise-holes cut in them. If they have been the bases of columns, they are about double the distance apart of the Ionic octostyle for 2-feet columns; but there is not a fragment of a column visible. The main walls of this building are of squared masonry, the terrace-walls of polygonal.

All these buildings are parallel to each other, and nearly facing the cardinal points of the compass; though this may have been accidental, as it also conforms to the contour of the ground. The ground inside the different buildings is smooth and level, but there is no appearance of any flooring, though it must have been above the present level of the ground, as the live rock frequently crops out. There is enough broken red-tile to justify the supposition that many of the roofs were so covered; it is the flat Roman tile with one thick edge.

The only buildings not conforming to the general parallelism are the two theatres and an underground chamber, called by Colonel Leake, and still called, "Vasilospito," or King's-house. This latter is in the south-west or most exposed angle, and consists

of a chamber about 10 feet square and 6 feet high to the spring of the arch, covered with a cylindrical vault; the stones of which are not laid horizontally, as stated by Colonel Leake, but are regular voussoirs cut to the curve, three and four stones forming the span. The stones lying on the roof outside are evidently voussoirs of a similar arch, and not "stones of a circular building 10 feet diameter," as Colonel Leake supposed. The ground outside the chamber is at present on a level with the top of the roof of it; the descending passage into it, 5 feet wide and 20 feet long, is also arched, but with stones laid horizontally and cut to the curve as in the gateway. Both the chamber and the passage have been coated inside with a fine hard smooth plaster, moulded into cornice and panels, a great part of which remains good, and showing traces of colour. It is supposed by Colonel Leake and Mr. Hughes to have been a tomb; the voussoirs outside and the appearance of the ground indicate that there are others near the same spot. It would be interesting to ascertain the date of these tombs, as they may be the oldest examples of the regular arch known.

The largest theatre is at the back of the plateau, excavated out of the steep side of the crest of the mountain, and is thus described by Colonel Leake:

"The interior diameter is 50 feet: the rows of seats, which are thirty-seven in number, are divided into two compartments by a *præcinctis* or *διαζώμα*; the lower containing twenty-four rows, the upper thirteen. The *cavea* is greater than a semicircle, and is divided into *cunei*, separated by steps. The outer circular wall of the *cavea*, and those which support the two extremities, are built of polygonal masonry, without any squared stones."

The Rev. Mr. Hughes also gives dimensions of this theatre. The seats (he says) are $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. There was a scene or structure in front, the foundations of which, of polygonal masonry, still remain.

The small theatre is at the south-east angle of the plateau, so close to the edge of the precipice that part of it has fallen down from the disruption of the rock by natural causes. What remains is sufficient to show that the interior diameter was about 60 feet, and the number of seats 22; the breadth of the *scene* being less than the interior diameter by two small square chambers, the foundations of which as well as those of the scene exist, all of squared masonry.

In the small ravine before mentioned, between the western wall and the mountain cliff, Colonel Leake found many tombs

"Of an ordinary character, 7 to 9 feet long, and 3 or 4 feet wide, either hewn out of the rock and covered with three massive pieces of stone, or, where the soil was earthy, had sides constructed of four fragments of stone set edgeways, with a covering of similar slabs. Having caused four of these tombs

to be opened, I [Colonel Leake] found in the first a great number of broken vases and bones, three or four small lachrymatories, as they are commonly called, and several long rectangular pieces of iron, 1-tenth of an inch thick and covered with gold-leaf. The second tomb, though it had no appearance of ever having been opened, produced nothing, not even bones; a part of its cover and all the body of the tomb were cut out of the rock. The third, which was also hewn out of the solid rock, produced fragments, but not many, of skulls and bones, with coarse vases of the usual forms, together with fragments of utensils made of lead, and a circular mirror of copper or mixed metal 6 inches diameter, placed within a cover of thinner metal, with a handle with an ornamented border. The same tomb contained a leaden box $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, shaped like the frustum of a cone, and having a button serving for a handle in the centre of the lid, but nothing remained in it but earth containing two or three minute snail-shells. In the fourth sepulchre were found two or three vases, and some more gold and iron ornaments. The mirror was placed vertically at the feet of the deceased: this and the small leaden box show that tomb to have been that of a female."

A wall of polygonal masonry extended across the ravine of the sepulchres, from near the Vasilospito to the cliff behind; and another wall down the hill, in a southerly direction, from near the same spot: these walls probably connected the Acropolis with some enclosed space below. Colonel Leake supposes that there was a large town on the plateau and slopes below the Acropolis, about the site of the present village of Camarina, which is half-a-mile south-west of it; this town he supposes to have been about 3 miles in circuit. He was supported in the idea by finding a piece of old wall below the present village: this piece of wall, however, appears to be of much more modern construction than the Acropolis. There is a good supply of water at the village, and appearances of natural or artificial reservoirs on the slopes near it.

Under the cliffs of the eastern and most lofty peak of the mountain is the monastery of Zalongo, about 500 yards east of the Acropolis. There is water at a sufficiently high level to have been conducted into the Acropolis. This peak of the mountain is bounded by cliffs; the top is a plateau, on the eastern end of which is a mound 100 feet high. In the centre of this plateau is the "metoki" of St. Michael, surrounded by small oaks. Colonel Leake found no Hellenic remains on this peak; it is possible, as it was beyond the range of ancient missiles from the Acropolis, that it did not form part of that fortification, although overlooking it; but the peak north-west of the Acropolis must have been included in it, as it completely commands it.

The eastern peak is celebrated in modern history for having been the scene of two of those chivalrous defences made by the Suliotes against Ali Pasha in the beginning of this century; at the first of which (so Colonel Leake was informed at the time) six men and 22 women threw themselves off the precipice on the

western side, in preference to falling alive into the hands of their enemies.

With respect to the history of this ancient fortress, Colonel Leake makes the following remarks :

" This great city I believe to have been Cassope, the city of the Cassopæi, who occupied the maritime country between Thesprotia and the Ambracian Gulf, and bordered on the territory of Nicopolis ; for although in the time of Scylax the Cassopæi dwelt *κωμηδόν* or in small towns, it is very probable that the most advantageously situated of those towns became subsequently the head of the nation. The Acropolis therefore, of which the masonry indicates so remote an antiquity, may have been the *κώμη*, older than the time of Scylax, and the lower city may have been added at that later period to which the coins of the Cassopæi have the appearance of belonging. That this people had a capital city is shown by Diodorus, who in relating an expedition of Lysiscus, commander of the forces of Cassander, against Alcetas King of Epirus, B.C. 312, states that Lysiscus, marching down from Acarnania into Epirus, pitched his camp near the city Cassopia. Agrapidhia was probably the *λιμὴν* or harbour of the Cassopæi."

Mr. Hughes states that this city is referred by Meletius to " Elatria."

Both these travellers remark how little was known in their time of this ancient city ; and, as far as I am aware, very little additional information about it has been obtained since that date.* Some idea of the importance of it may be obtained from the fact that

* Supposing the ruins to be those of Cassopia, the real difficulty is to assign the period at which the city was built. This was certainly not after Greece came into the power of the Romans, for their policy universally was to create centres of commerce in such situations as should not have a military value, and to maintain camps of greater or less magnitude in commanding situations. Nicopolis constituted such a commercial centre. Possibly after it was built the old Cassopia was occupied as the *stativa castra* of one or more cohorts. Around these the sutlers lived, and thus the population increased to a considerable extent. The *Vasilospito* may possibly belong to these times, and be merely a store ; such exist in many of the African towns which were occupied by the Romans of the Empire. The objection to this theory to my mind is, that there do not appear to be any traces of an amphitheatre.

The expression of Scylax that the Cassopians lived *κωμηδόν* must not be too hardly pressed. His description throughout is for the benefit of navigators ; and if the Cassopian produce was shipped at some place on the gulf, there would be no call for him to mention the city Cassopia, although the people might still regard it as the *caput gentis*. The city might, therefore, well exist in the early part of the 5th century B.C. The notice of Diodorus shows that it did in the latter part of the 4th century B.C.

As regards the architectural question of the arched chamber, there is nothing to prove (it would seem) that it is contemporaneous with the fortification of the Acropolis. I should not wonder if excavators were to discover many more such under ground.

I should think the Cassopæans were *fishermen, coast navigators*, and (as all maritime Greeks were in the early times) *pirates*. They lay in the route of the traffic between the head of the Adriatic and Corinth. This was in its palmy state during the dynasty of the Orthagorids at Corinth. Periander held Coreyra, and probably the opposite shore, in a condition of a modified dependency. Perhaps Cassopia was built at the time when the dynasty was shaken, and Coreyra and other places became independent.—J. W. B.

the plateau of the Acropolis contains about 45 acres, and was as closely built on as Corfu, and that the present town of Corfu within the walls contains about 60 acres and 16,000 inhabitants. The larger theatre of Cassope would hold 3000 people.

VII.—*The “Kuweik River,” an Aqueduct.* By D. J.

MACGOWAN, Esq., M.D., U. S.

GEOGRAPHERS and cartographers, and even travellers and historians, have been puzzled in relation to the stream designated as the “Kuweik (Quoik, Kowick, Koeik) River,” which, rising at the foot of Mount Taurus, and flowing nearly parallel with the Euphrates, loses itself in the marshes a little to the south of Aleppo, after a course of between 80 and 90 miles. It is said to have derived its name from the croaking of frogs, which abound on its banks. They are still found in vast abundance, are of a large size, and so delicious in quality that some European epicures, says Dr. Russell, have been heard to declare that it is almost worth while to make a journey into Syria to regale on them.

In the best maps of the upper part of the Euphrates several streams are represented as approaching that river from the west, having their origin west of the Kuweik. In some cases these tributaries of the Euphrates are represented as emptying into the Kuweik, while other more trustworthy topographers give dotted lines, indicating uncertainty, thus confessing the existence of a fluviate mystery which demands investigation. This investigation has been bestowed upon the subject by competent observers,—the Rev. J. C. Ford, a resident of several years at Aleppo, and Dr. Pratt, a resident of Aintab,—both gentlemen being American missionaries.

Mr. Ford, having often made ineffectual inquiries on the subject among the citizens of Aleppo, none of whom knew whence the water of their city came, nor how it was conveyed, being able only to say that it came from Aintab, a city about 60 miles north of Aleppo, determined to ascertain the state of the case by personal inspection. He has just favoured me with a communication giving the result of Dr. Pratt’s and his own explorations to the north of Aintab.

“A ride of 5 miles from Aintab,” writes Mr. Ford, “brought us to the course of the stream, where at a glance we saw the source of all the errors and confusion of the maps. We found in fact that it is not a *river* at all, but an *aqueduct*. The waters of a copious fountain, naturally streaming into the Sagün, a branch of the Euphrates, are turned aside artificially and made to flow towards Aleppo. On following this aqueduct some miles to the south, we